characterize the work of practical teachers. One has only to regret that the exercises are limited to Book I and not continued through at least three Books.

Walter B. Jacobs

Providence High School

Inorganic Chemistry for Beginners. By SIR HENRY ROSCOE, F. R. S., D. C. L., LL. D., M. P., assisted by JOSEPH LUNT, B. Sc. (Vict.) F. C. S. Macmillan & Co., 1893.

The name of Sir Henry Roscoe is a sufficient guarantee, that any work to which it is attached is worthy of careful consideration by all teachers of science.

In a great majority of text-books of chemistry for beginners, the author has merely abridged a larger work, and in order to make it easy or popular, has omitted much that every one who wishes to teach chemistry in the truly scientific way, wishes to preserve. Others in their desire to simplify have attempted to put all their explanations in the text, thus often confusing the student, or encouraging him to commit to memory pages of words.

The little book with the above title is not an abridgement of Roscoe's "Lessons in Elementary Chemistry," but an entirely new work. It is not an exhaustive treatise, but in the language of the preface, is a "work for those beginning the study of the science, in which the elementary principles of chemistry are more fully treated than is the case in the 'Lessons,' whilst the description of the elements and their compounds is restricted to a few well chosen typical examples."

Under Part I the work covers the more important elementary principles of theoretical chemistry (pp. 1–66). Under Part II the principal non-metallic elements and their compounds are discussed (pp. 67–240). There is a short appendix, in which the metrical and common measures are given in comparison.

It is to be regretted that the authors have used the older and commercial names of compounds so generally, instead of the more scientific modern nomenclature.

The work seems admirably adapted to the uses of secondary schools and might be used advantageously in colleges, by those students who do not care to take an extended course in science. It is well written, the statements being clearly and concisely made, and the principles involved well explained by the experiments which compose the greater portion of the text. The book is well illustrated and forms a real addition to the great number of chemical text-books.

J. F. McGregory

Colgate University